(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2694.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1798.

LONDON, *May* 19.

BY the laſt Liſbon packet we learn, that his majeſty's ſhip Coloſſus, captain Murray, was lying in the Tagus when the packet ſailed. It was reported at Liſbon, that a fleet would ſail for England the 15th inſt. and call at Oporto, and take ſuch ſhips as were ready for ſea. The convoy was ſaid to be the Coloſſus, of 74 guns, captain Murray. His majeſty's packet Walſingham, captain Lawrence was to ſail for England about the 7th inſtant. The exchange at Liſbon was 67 1-2, which is only at par. Trade at Liſbon was rather at a ſtand, and merchants in general were fearful to ſpeculate in any line.

Extract of a letter on board the Lady Shore, dated Mountividore and Fort St. Philip, Jan. 10, 1798, *and received by the poſt from Falmouth on the* 12*th May* 1798.

"On Wedneſday the 7th of June, 1797, we ſailed with a fine wind from Falmouth, and continued till we paſſed the line, which was on Saturday the 22d of July, ſteering for Rio Janeiro, to water, &c. &c. which place, by our courſe and reckoning the 31ſt we were only fifty leagues from. On Tueſday the 1ſt of Auguſt, a conſpiracy of the ſoldiers formed a plan to take the ſhip, which they did in leſs than ten minutes, by firſt killing the firſt mate, Mr. Lambert, and ſecondly captaid Wilcocks. Theſe paricides conſiſted of ſeventeen in number, viz. ten Frenchmen, and ſeven Iriſhmen. One of the Frenchmen, one Delay, was killed by the ſpirit of Mr. Lambert, who reſiſted moſt nobly to defend and preſerve the ſhip, when, poor man, he loſt his life. Theſe pirates managed their buſineſs extremely well, by taking advantage of the time of the morning, which was about half after four, little or no wind, when the watch below was juſt gone to bed, the watch upon deck alſo faſt aſleep, on their different ſtations as well as the ſentries, ſo that they had very little obſtruction in the way to complete their horrid deed. After the ſhip was taken, and the new maſters had formed their officers, &c. they changed their courſe for this place, with an intent to ſell the ſhip, &c. as well as the convicts. We arrived in this bay on Monday, the 28th of Auguſt. The generous Spaniards would not purchaſe any white people upon any account whatever. The ladies took, ſome one, ſome two, and others three of the convicts, home to their caſtles, and treated them moſt genteely well. The Lady Shore is condemned as a Spaniſh prize, and all the Frenchmen and Iriſhmen are made priſoners of war.

May 24.

Diſpatches have been received from Sir Richard Strachan, who has reſumed his ſtation off Havre. This gallant and vigilant officer was, it ſeems a few nights ago, in a ſituation of peril, from which he extricated himſelf by that preſence and firmneſs of mind which he has upon many occaſions ſo ſingularly diſplayed. Standing cloſe in ſhore, to watch the motions of ſome gun-boats, the Diamond was, by the ſtrength of the wind and tide operating together, driven up the Seine above Honfleur. Sir Richard was called to, to ſtrike, from the fort. He returned for anſwer, he would beat the town about their ears, if they dared to fire a ſhot at his ſhip. The Frenchmen took the hint, and were ſilent. He was next attacked by eleven gun-boats, four of which he ſunk, and, upon the change of the tide, he brought his ſhip out without having ſuſtained any material damage.

The court-martial upon the Dutch officers who were engaged in the affair of the 11th October, have broke captain Decker, of the Waſhington, a Dutch ſhip of the line.

About a mile from Rocheſter, between Upnor and Frendſbury, there has been lately diſcovered a cavern in a receſs incloſed with bruſhwood in the corner of a field. It was explored by Mr. Potts, whoſe talents and diſpoſition for inquiry and reſearches cauſed him ſome years ſince to take a voyage round the world. The cavern is in the form of a well, and is near 40 feet deep; it has ſeveral chambers, ſeemingly dug in different directions, for the accommodation of thoſe who might be its inhabitants. An entire human ſkeleton of a very large ſize was found lying in perfect form, until it was diſturbed by the mattock with which the avenues to the ſeparate chambers were opened. It is ſuppoſed to have been the reſidence of ſome banditti that infeſted Gad's hill, in the reign of Henry IV. or of ſome families that might have ſought refuge there from perſecution in the civil wars.

June 4.

Government is in hourly expectation of important news from earl St. Vincent. The noble earl has offered to attack the Spaniſh fleet in the outer road of Cadiz, and to force it to retreat into the inner harbour: hoping to handle it ſo rough as to render it incapable of putting to ſea in the courſe of this campaign. On the other hand, we are aſſured, that in compliance with the powerful ſolicitations of his Ruſſian majeſty, the grand maſter of Malta is ready to receive our ſquadrons in the road of Malta, which is the largeſt and ſafeſt road in the Mediterranean. In poſſeſſion of this road we may ſtation in the Mediterranean any naval force thought proper, and thus diſconcert the grand maritime projects of the French in thoſe ſeas.

Papers of the utmoſt importance to our trade and commerce, and highly injurious to the intereſts of our underwriters, have been lately detected at Dover going to France.

The lord mayor has given orders that no preſs gangs ſhall take any perſons in the city until paſt ten o'clock at night; and then to take only ſuch as appear diſorderly, or who cannot give a ſatisfactory account of themſelves.

A letter is received from captain Wilſon, addreſſed to the treaſurer of the Miſſionary Society, dated Canton, in China, the 16th of December laſt, informing him, that through the peculiar bleſſing and protection of Divine Providence, he had been enabled to ſettle eighteen miſſionaries on the iſland of Otaheite, together with the women and children. Ten of the other miſſionaries were ſettled at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Iſlands, and one of them, viz. Mr. Crook, at the Marqueſa's.

The king of Spain has lately iſſued an ordinance purporting that the legion of Bourbon, compoſed of the different corps of emigrants which ſerved in Spain, ſhall proceed to Majorca, that perſons of the ſame deſcription who ſerved in other corps in the Spaniſh ſervice, ſhall join that legion, keep their reſpective pay, and repair to the ſame iſland—and that all other emigrants, who have not been employed in the ſervice of the country, ſhall be conveyed to the Canary iſlands.

June 9.

A letter from Stutgard has the following information: "That the French expedition fitting out in the ports of Toulon, Genoa, Ancona, Baſtia, and Civita Vecchia, is deſtined againſt Portugal, whence the fleet will ſail to Breſt, to co-operate with the grand expedition againſt England."

The laſt public advices from our fleet off Cadiz ſtate, that lord St. Vincent himſelf returned to Liſbon, but that admiral Parker next in command, had moored his fleet in a line of battle off Cadiz harbour, with 23 ſail of the line. There had been ſome very blowing weather. During theſe heavy gales of wind, one Spaniſh ſhip of the line and two frigates have eſcaped. The Lively frigate was loſt through the zeal of capt. Morris, who wiſhing to keep the line as cloſe as poſſible, that none of the enemy's ſhips might eſcape, ſtood too cloſe in ſhore. The night being dark ſhe ſtruck, and in the morning the enemy's batteries opened on the boats which were ſaving the men out of her.—However, only one man was loſt; and the frigate was blown up. All the letters from the fleet ſtate, that it was generally underſtood on board that the Spaniſh admiral Maſſaredo had poſitive orders to ſail. Our ſeamen wiſh for no better amuſement, and are in the higheſt ſpirits.

Capt. Morris has been honourably acquitted by a court-martial on his conduct reſpecting the loſs of his ſhip.

June 10.

By a letter from an officer on board admiral Onſlow's fleet, cruiſing off the Texel, dated May 30, we learn that his force conſiſts of the following ſhips: Monarch, of 74 guns, Ganges, 74, America, Veteran, Belliqueux and Director, of 64 guns, and Apollo frigate.

The Dutch force in the Texel is 5 two deckers and 12 frigates; and in the New Dieppe, re-fitting, two line of battle ſhips and four frigates. The ſhips in the Texel appear ready for ſea.

Mr. Pitt is ſtill at Holwood, and, we are happy to learn, almoſt entirely recovered from his late indiſpoſition.

The Spaniſh government are negotiating a loan with Holland; but the connexion of the Spaniſh government with the rulers of France, and the great benefits which Holland has already derived from her connexion with the virtuous republic, will render it not very eaſy for them to procure the money.

We were told by the French, that they would be with us before the leaves ſhould appear on the trees; but we believe the only tree which has yet ſhewn no ſigns of bloſſom in this country, is the French Tree of Liberty.

The following fact is told in the French papers, in order to ſhew the ſcarcity of ſpecie at Paris:—"A citizen advertiſed, about four days ago, that he was deſirous of lending, for four or ten years, the ſum of 1200 francs, about 50l. ſterling, but that he required the ſecurity of land or houſes at Paris. The terms on which he propoſed to lend it were, 16 per cent. per annum, if it was taken for ten years; or 20 per cent. if taken only for four years. Within the ſpace of 48 hours no leſs than five hundred perſons appeared for to anſwer the advertiſement."

Such is the diabolical phrenzy of the catholics in the county of Wexford, that a popiſh prieſt, near the proteſtant town of Enniſcorthy, after preaching to his flock on Sunday laſt, at the concluſion of his ſermon recommended his congregation to go like a pack of blood-hounds to the church of Kilcormick, where all the proteſtants there aſſembled were murdered, who could not eſcape.

In the action near col. Keating's houſe at Ballitore, upwards of 600 of the rebels fell. Miſs Keating headed a party of them in green uniform, and is taken priſoner.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) *Auguſt* 14.

A ſchooner has arrived at the Shoals, the maſter of which informs, that a French privateer has deſtroyed thirteen ſail of fiſhing veſſels on the Banks, chiefly belonging to Marblehead; and that ſaid privateer was afterward's captured by an Engliſh veſſel.

The revenue cutter for this diſtrict, commanded by capt. John Adams, was launched on Saturday.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 18.

News from Ireland.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Charlotte, capt. Noble, from Liverpool—On the 11th June off the harbour of Cork, ſpoke a Britiſh frigate from Cork, the officer of which informed, that two or three days before, a general engagement had taken place, not far from Cork, between the Britiſh and Iriſh royal troops, and the Iriſh rebels;—that the action was bloody, and that the royal troops obtained a complete victory over their infatuated opponents, 6000 of whom fell in the battle.

This news, though verbal, is entitled to attention. It will be recollected, that our laſt dates from Ireland was June 4th—at which time it was officially announced to the Britiſh cabinet, that a general attack was to be made on the inſurgents, on that, or the ſucceeding day;—and that the royal army was ſtrongly reinforced. Cork is not far from the centre of action.

The round number of 6000 may be exaggerated, but the laſt accounts made the rebel army 15,000 ſtrong, and, probably, was augmenting.

THE TOULON FLEET.

By captain Hopkins, arrived ſince our laſt from Leghorn, we have received advices of the progreſs of the French armament, under the command of general Buonaparte, which has excited ſome intereſt in the United States. Capt. H. informs, that on the 5th of June he ſaw the Toulon fleet paſs Leghorn bound up the Mediterranean; and counted about 180 ſail, ſix of whom appeared to be of the line;—other perſons aſcertained the number to be 240, and the line of battle ſhips to be twelve. A few days after capt. H. ſpoke an 18 gun Engliſh cutter, which was in queſt of Sir Horatio Nelſon's fleet, which had been ſeen between Toulon and Corſica.

They have had intelligence of the equipment of the Toulon fleet; in the Weſt-Indies; and that the Hugue's have bouyed up the ſpirits of their factious, ſtarving myrmidons with aſſurances that it is bound to America.

Portſmouth has been reported extremely ſickly. We are aſſured from thence, that only three or four perſons were ſick there the 14th inſtant, and they recovering faſt. We, however, notice a conſiderable increaſe in the deaths publiſhed, as it appears by the Gazette of the 12th, 5 adults, 5 youths and children, have died. We ſhould be cautious how we credit the tales of the idle and vicious, after having experienced the enormous falſities which have been circulated reſpecting the reputed mortality in this town.

From the Mediterranean.

Captain Hopkins, who arrived yeſterday from Leghorn, was one of the firſt who armed in defence of his property and rights—and is the firſt to return from Europe in evidence of the wiſdom and policy of the meaſure. He informs that the French and Venetian fleets, amounting in ſhips of war and tranſports to 250 ſail, paſſed by Leghorn, on their way up the Levant, deſtination unknown.

Several French privateers were laying off Leghorn, watching the departure of neutral veſſels. While coming out, ſeveral approached captain H. but obſerving his convoy and himſelf armed, ſheered off. On his outward bound paſſage, he fell in with a French buccaneer, but opening his ports, and ſhewing a few guns, the plunderer ſheered off.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) *Auguſt* 14.

The United States frigate Conſtitution, having been diſcovered off the mouth of our harbour, a number of gentlemen of this town, on Tueſday morning laſt, went off in one of the New-York pachets to pay a viſit to captain Nicholſon and his crew. In the evening they returned, highly gratified with a ſurvey of this ſpecimen of naval architecture, and

with the good order and harmony which prevail on board. The men were in remarkably high health and spirits, solicitous only to meet the enemies of their country. All the gentlemen who went on board, confirm the report that the Constitution is a remarkable fast sailer.

NEW-YORK, *August* 22.

INTERESTING.

A gentleman from Cayenne, has favoured us with the following intelligence:

"The members of the legislative body of France, exiled in Sinnamary are reduced from 16 to seven, by the escape of eight; and the death of one of them. The eight are, Pichegru, Villot, Barthelemy, and Tellier, his faithful servant, Aubry, Ramel, Dossonville, Lacrue.—Their enterprise was conducted with great address, and with full success. The dangers attending the escape were great; but that of continuing their residence still greater. Diseases, excessive heat and moisture, &c. were such as determined them to leave that place in a small open boat; on board of which they embarked on the 3d of June. From the dangers to which they exposed themselves, one may form some idea of their past condition in the wilderness of Sinnamary.

"All the exiles of the Council of Five Hundred who escaped, with the only exception of Bourdon, who knew nothing of the scheme. All the members of the Council of Elders, remain in Sinnamary, and thus, in the new world as well as the old, both councils have preserved their character. The one has shewn a spirit of enterprise, impatient of restraint, and horror for captivity. The Elders have manifested steadiness, fortitude, and a stoic resignation to necessity. The seven who remain are, 1. Laffond. 2. Trouton, both in a state of slow convalescence. 3. Barbe Marbois, who has repeatedly declared; as well as others, that he begs for nothing but a trial, being conscious of his innocence. 4. Rovere, who has been ill. 5. Brothier. 6. Lavillurnois, who bear their fate with courage; and 7. Bourdon de l'Oise, who has been at the point of death, and was recovering.

"They had been informed of an attempt to deceive their wives, by persuading them their husbands desired they might come to them; but the exiles have contradicted it, by assuring their wives, that "their situation was such, that if their wives were to suffer "the same misfortunes, and run the same risks of "destruction, the calamity would become much "heavier for the principal sufferers."

"It is to be feared the summer will carry off some of them.

"It is nine or ten months since they had a single letter from France."

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 21.

Extract of a letter from Jeremie, dated 20th July.

"As to the situation of this place, what shall I at present tell you? It is not very easy to penetrate into general Maitland's secrets. After the evacuation of Port-au-Prince, &c. the enemy, who were on this side, determined to retreat. We proposed then to act offensively, invaded their territory, and returned without having effected any thing. We laid siege to Tiburon, and raised it.

"Colonel Harcourt went to Aux Cayes in a flag of truce, and since returned; but we know nothing of the object or issue of his mission.

"It is said the French general Hedouville is at Aux Cayes—this circumstance leads some to fear a serious attack from that quarter, and others say that the generals on both sides have agreed upon a suspension of arms—which shall be believed? this is our situation. We know nothing for certain, except that the English and French generals Maitland and Hedouville, &c. appear to treat each other with frankness, and that the laws of nations and of war are now better observed than before—This, notwithstanding our misfortunes, cannot but give pleasure."

SAVANNA, *August* 7.

We are sorry to be under the necessity of mentioning a very daring outrage which was committed in this harbour on the night of the 4th inst. A small Spanish schooner had that day arrived from St Augustine, which was soon known to be the same vessel that had been a privateer, and captured two outward bound American vessels near Tybee bar, which were carried into St. Augustine. Two of the privateersmen came in the schooner, and it appears were recollected by some of those who had been captured; about midnight a party proceeded to the wharf were the schooner lay, mal-treated in the most outrageous manner, the crew, then unmoored and carried her about a mile up the river, where she was set fire to, and entirely consumed. This violent and unjustifiable act is the more to be regretted, as the Spanish government of East-Florida had evinced every disposition to render justice to the United States, and had dismissed the two captured vessels above-mentioned, on finding that they had no contraband articles on board. We understand that the corporation have been yesterday occupied in inquiring into the circumstances of this unwarrantable business, and have come to a resolution that the mayor do transmit to his excellency the governor, the information they have received, with a request that he will immediately issue a proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

BALTIMORE, *August* 25.

Captain Kefsanius, who left Malaga the 28 of July, has politely favoured us with the following intelligence, corroborative of former accounts:

That in the beginning of June, in his passage from Naples to Malaga, he fell in with Buonaparte's fleet, going up the Mediterranean, with a number of troops on board, bound, it was supposed, for the Crimea—that while at Malaga he learnt they had been fallen in with by admiral Nelson, who took four of the number, but what force, had not been ascertained—and that the fleet had been dispersed, and put back into Corsica and Leghorn.

That the French had not got permission to march through Spain to attack Portugal, as reported—That a peace was daily expected between England and Spain, but that the French still continue to act as they think proper in the ports of the latter.

That about thirty Americans and Danes were condemned at Malaga while he lay there, by the French consul, without the form of a trial, and that as many more would shortly meet the same fate—of the Americans, he does not know the name of any—that the French take and condemn every American they come across in the Mediterranean, be them bound where they may.

Captain K. saw no British force off Cadiz, and but one frigate off Gibraltar, from which circumstance it is probable admiral Jarvis has gone up the Mediterranean, to give an account of Buonaparte.

The king of Naples, captain K. says, has on foot an army of two hundred thousand men, and as many more raising; not even priests are exempted from military duty.

August 27.

In a few short weeks, the essay towards an American navy will embrace NINE large frigates—some of them equal to European ships of the line, of the fourth rate; six from 16 to 18, about ten cutters, and as many gallies, making in all 48 ships of war. No inconsiderable force this, for a nation which, three months ago, had not an armed vessel afloat; and all this, besides the stout frigates, &c. building in the several states to be loaned to government.

Annapolis, August 30.

Extract from an elegant oration, delivered by William J. Hobbey, Esquire, at Augusta, (Georgia,) on the 4th July, to the corps of artillery and light infantry, and published at their particular request.

"The rage for experiments—the jealousy of rulers, the desire of adopting things new, because they have not been tried, was never before perhaps carried to such an extravagant pitch as at the present day: But it is presumable we have not attained such a height of political folly as to desire to lay aside our government, merely because it is established, and to adopt in its stead the visionary whims of fanatic revolutionists. Our government is the result of the concentrated wisdom of our country, and approaches so near perfection, that there can be little doubt but a change by consent, would be for the worse—a change by force, would destroy our freedom.

"If, however, there are any still wedded to revolutionary principles, still dissatisfied with their government, and disposed to favour the aspiring views of the French Directory, to them permit a few concluding observations.

"We, my friends, are all brothers—members of the same political family, the head whereof is the government, which, with parental care and affectionate solicitude, watches over our interests, guards our rights, and secures to us the free and uninterrupted enjoyment of all our privileges; and could our situation be bettered were a foreign foe to succeed in destroying this our family inheritance? Think you that hostile troops will, at the risk of their lives, cross an extensive ocean and invade a neutral power, for the purpose of rewarding their friends, or of diffusing general happiness? Can you live in society without government, and if you are displeased with a government of your own choice, founded on virtue, will you be better satisfied with a power, and founded on the destruction of every moral principle? Be not deceived by the friendly professions and pretensions of the agents of France, nor imagine the French nation have your interests at heart. Disinterested friendship of nations is an imaginary phantom which never yet had existence in fact; their own aggrandizement is the object of the Directory of France, to effect which they would trample, as they do trample, on all laws human and divine: And could the man who would assist in their wicked designs against this country, justify his conduct to his fellow men—his conscience—or his God? On the one hand we have every thing to lose—on the other hand nothing to gain. For were success to attend the schemes of the Directory against this country, could they bring to us one additional blessing, could they liberate us from any thing but order, happiness and liberty, could they reward with any thing but confusion, distress and slavery?

"Are not our rulers, from the highest to the lowest, of our own choice, periodically elected, and subject to all the regulations which they prescribe? Are they not our fathers, brothers, friends and fellow-citizens; united with us in the same cause; bound by the *same* interests, influenced by the *same* principles? Is not our beloved federal head the tried friend of his country? Was he not an early advocate for, and an active assistant in establishing American liberty? and together with the great talents with which the benevolent Author of Nature has endued him; has he not the acknowledged character of an honest man? Is it within the limits of possibility that the American administration should have interests separate from the American people? Are not our government and our people the same, and would not the ruin of one prove the inevitable destruction of the other? To be satisfied then with our government, is to be dissatisfied with ourselves, and to be jealous of our rulers, is to question our own integrity.

"When we see the gloomy scenes exhibited in the old world, and observe the spreading of principles which have taken to the foundation the governments of Europe; when we view the destructive projects of the French abroad, and observe their detestable police at home; when we see their troops spreading desolation far and wide; city after city falling a prey to their ambition, and town after town pillaged for their wealth; when we see unoffending nations subdued and neutral powers destroyed; the temples of God overthrown; religion and moral virtue trodden under foot; when we see the once flourishing states of Holland undone—Venice blotted from the map of the world—partitioned out and no longer a nation—Switzerland invaded and its inhabitants cruelly massacred—Portugal offered for sale, offered to be bartered with Spain for territories in the vicinity of the United States, and America threatened with chastisement for injuries not that she has done, but for injuries received, can we wish an increase of the general calamity, and so introduce destruction into the bosom of our country? O Americans! guard against foreign influence, and set your faces against principles which tend to destroy every social comfort; show a united attachment to your government, discover the firmness and energy manifested by the executive of the United States, and resolve to support the constituted authorities of your country; then will the clouds which appear to be gathering in your political horizon be dispersed, or should the impending tempest burst on your shore, it will spend its rage in vain, and leave you as unhurt as the solid rock which has for ages resisted the dashing of the waves.

"But if a love of peace, of order, of individual security and happiness, will not attach you to your government, let the love of your wives and your children—the solicitude you must feel for the welfare of the fair daughters of Columbia, warm and animate you to active exertions for their security. What would be your sensations, O husbands! to see your wives—what your reflections, O fathers! to see your daughters—what your feelings, O brave American youth! to see your amiable and beloved female companions, without whose delightful society life is not worth enduring, to see them subjected to a foreign foe, placed within the power of those lawless hordes who have reduced iniquity to system, sanctioned immorality, and openly denied the influence of religion? May your readiness to protect them shew you deserving of their friendship, and may no enchanting smile delight, and no fair hand make happy the man who in the hour of danger will desert his country's cause.

"In these southern states, my friends, we have not only common incitements to guard against these disorganizing principles which overturn social compact, and introduce that impiety, immorality, and infidelity, which will eventually destroy a people; but our local situation and circumstances may render us subject to a repetition of the horrid massacres of Fort Dauphin and the barbarities of Cape Francois; and should these ever make their appearance here, let not the man who has favoured, or countenanced the evil, expect to escape the general calamity. For, be assured, should the noble fabric which has been raised by united exertions, founded on virtue, and cemented by the blood of our country, be overthrown by the fraud or the force of a foreign foe, the man who has meanly aided the destruction, with him who has nobly opposed, will alike be buried in its ruins. But the ardour and military spirit discoverable in all parts of the union; the pleasing military appearance now before our eyes, inspire a firm and confident belief, that the wisdom and bravery of the American people will for ever guard the rights, vindicate the honour, and defend the government of their country; and should the Directory of France, in pursuit of universal dominion, attempt by force the liberties of these states, they will find here a virtuous phalanx successfully resist every encroachment, whether impelled by an individual despot, or a five headed tyrant. And I doubt not but almost every American bosom this day secretly resolves never to abandon that independence, the anniversary of which he rejoices to celebrate.

"May the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and Earth, who holds the scales of universal empire, and over-rules the fate of nations, unite the hearts of our citizens in an unshaken attachment to the cause and the interest of their country; and may the United States for ever remain unequalled in the virtue of their rulers, the property and happiness of their citizens, the security and peace, the freedom and independence of their government."

To the VOTERS of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, of PRINCE-GEORGE'S and ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTIES.

Gentlemen,

I THINK it expedient thus publicly to declare my determination to serve you as the representative of this district in congress, if honoured by an election to a seat in that important station.

It is not practicable or necessary at this time to give you a detail of the motives which have brought me forward on the present occasion—neither will I trespass on your patience by a lengthy avowal of my political sentiments. I hope, however, that a majority of the district will be pleased to know that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the government of the United States—that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the wise, firm, and virtuous administration of that government—that I consider our independence as an invaluable blessing, and will ever exert myself to protect it against the aggressions of France, or of any power on earth.

The little malicious reports that are now in circulation to injure my political character I hope to have an opportunity of proving to be as falſe as the hearts of their fabricators.

I am, with every ſentiment of reſpect,
Your friend and ſervant,
JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 18, 1798.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,
Gentlemen,

WITH ſentiments of the ſincereſt gratitude for the honour you have conferred upon me, in twice electing me to ſerve you in the general aſſembly of this ſtate, and the laſt time almoſt unanimouſly, I muſt now beg you not to conſider me among the candidates for that important ſtation. You muſt not, however, for a moment, believe that I mean to ſhrink from the difficulties likely to ariſe from the unprovoked and tyrannical conduct of the French Directory—No, my fellow-citizens, I will faithfully ſerve you, if elected, in a ſituation more arduous, requiring greater perſonal application, and demanding greater perſonal ſacrifices. You will learn from my addreſs to the diſtrict, that I aſpire to the honour of ſerving you in the congreſs of the United States

With cordial wiſhes for your proſperity,
I am your obliged ſervant,
JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 20, 1798.

Theatre, Annapolis,

AUGUST 29th, 1798.

THE public are reſpectfully informed that the entertainments are poſtponed until Friday the 7th of September, when they will recommence, for two weeks only, with a celebrated play, never performed here, called,

The Italian Monk,

Written by the author of Fontainville Foreſt, and founded on Mrs. Ratcliff's celebrated novel, called,

The ITALIAN.

With other entertainments.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

On Friday the 14th day of September next, at the plantation of the late THOMAS TALBOT, deceaſed, on the Head of South river, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at 3 o'clock, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

A VARIETY of perſonal property, conſiſting of a few negroes, ſome houſehold furniture, &c. to be ſold for CASH only, to ſatisfy the creditors of the ſaid Thomas Talbot, late of this county.

ELIZABETH TALBOT, Adminiſtratrix.

To be RENTED,

For the enſuing year,

A PLANTATION, hands and ſtock, ſituated on Magothy river. For terms apply to

RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 30. 1798.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to apply to Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in Frederick county, the one called CARROLLTON, and the other called ADDITION TO CARROLLTON, according to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.

Auguſt, 6, 1798.

NOTICE,

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN RIGBY.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 28, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; & one copy of the proceedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; one of March, 1780; and one of April, 1792; for which a liberal price will be given, by the printer hereof.

On Tuesday the 25th of September next, at the plantation of the late RICHARD HARRISON, deceaſed, on Weſt river, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

A VARIETY of perſonal property, conſiſting of horſes, cattle and ſheep, one pair of mules, plantation utenſils, a ſet of blackſmith's tools, one fifty-five fathom ſein, with ropes, alſo a boat 26 feet long, one large ſcow, all which property will be ſold on a credit of twelve months, for all ſums above twenty dollars, under that ſum cash muſt be paid.

MARY HARRISON, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of STALEY NICHOLS, late of Prince George's county, deceaſed, on bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, for payment.

WILLIAM THOS. CLARKE, Executor.

THE ſubſcriber will attend at Upper Marlborough on the fourth, fifth, and ſixth of next month, being the ſecond, third, and fourth days of Prince-George's county court, for the purpoſe of receiving monies due him in that county for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, *&c. &c. Perſons indebted are therefore earneſtly requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances at that time. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly called on, as indulgence to them cannot be further extended.*

FREDERICK GREEN.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, twelve miles from Baltimore city, and four and a half from Elk-Ridge Landing, in a very healthy ſituation, pleaſantly ſituated on the Federal and Annapolis roads to George-town and Frederick, there are 300 acres, more or leſs, a very good apple orchard, of the beſt of fruit, that makes about 2000 gallons of cider yearly, as alſo moſt other kinds of fruit, abundance of fine peaches, pears, damſons, plumbs, quinces, a variety of cherries, &c. a timothy meadow, well ſet in graſs, produces from 20 to 25 tuns of hay a year. A ſmall dwelling-houſe, ſtable for twelve horſes, cider houſe, corn loft, and a ſmall houſe for negroes; it is laid out in five fields, and 30 buſhels of wheat and rye ſown, in good repair, and under good fences, a ſpring of excellent water in each field; there are one hundred and forty acres of woodland, of various kinds of timber, very thriving timber. An indiſputable title will be given. There are on the place four negro men and one woman, all young, four horſes, and a good ſtock of cattle. If the purchaſer chuſes may have them with the place on hire or ſale, with all the plantation utenſils; upon paying of one third of the purchaſe money a credit will be given from one to ten years for the balance, on given bond with ſecurity, and paying the intereſt yearly punctually. Any perſon wanting further information pleaſe to apply to RICHARD RIDGELY, Eſq; of the city of Annapolis.

PATRICK MACGILL.

Auguſt 12, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Friday the 7th of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable tract of land called SMITH's DELIGHT, containing 150 acres, the property of SAMUEL MAYNARD, ſen. lying in Anne-Arundel county, within about two miles of the Cheſapeake Bay, well watered, about twenty acres of it valuable meadow ground; the greateſt part of the reſidue cleared and fit for cultivation. The terms on which the above property is ſold are, that the purchaſer ſhall give approved bond, with ſecurity, to the truſtee, for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within ſix months from the day of ſale.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

Auguſt 13, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply for a commiſſion to Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term, to mark and bound a tract of land called MANSFIELD'S UNITED FRIENDSHIP.

JACOB ADAMS.

Baltimore, Auguſt 1, 1798.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to allow me an annual ſupport, as I am old and infirm, and unable to procure the neceſſaries of life.

MARY WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 8, 1798.

THE creditors of JOHN GREEN, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the ſubſcriber's houſe on the fifteenth of next month, in order to receive their dividend of the eſtate.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Annapolis, Auguſt 15, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of RICHARD HOPKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment.

SARAH HOPKINS, Adminiſtratrix.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 8, 1798.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of NATHAN ALLWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, for adjuſtment, thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

w6 JAMES GAITHER, Adminiſtrator.

Auguſt 15, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale a valuable NEGRO MAN, his price will be low provided the purchaſer will carry him a great way off.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

Auguſt 15, 1798.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on the 18 of April, 1797, a ſtray STEER YEARLING, two years old, mark as follows, a crop and one ſlit in the right ear, and a crop and two ſlits in the left.

JOSEPH MACCUBBIN.

The ſubſcriber OFFERS for SALE the following property, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

THE houſe in School ſtreet, where the ſubſcriber formerly lived, now in poſſeſſion of Mr. RICHARD OWEN; a houſe in Church ſtreet, formerly occupied as a cabinet-maker's ſhop, as this lot joins that of the dwelling houſe it would be very convenient either for a ſtore or office; there are three other ſmall tenements between this ſhop and Mr. Frazier's houſe which I will either ſell or leaſe. The whole or any part of this property will be ſold low. For terms apply to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Weſt River, Auguſt 4, 1798.

WHEREAS it is apprehended by the ſubſcriber that the perſonal eſtate of the late Mr. WILLIAM WATERS, of Prince George's county, will not be ſufficient to pay all the debts due therefrom, notice is hereby given to the creditors of ſaid eſtate, that on the firſt Monday in October next they are requeſted to appear at Upper-Marlborough, with their claims againſt the deceaſed, properly authenticated, at which time and place it is the intention of the executor to make a proportionable diviſion of the aſſets, according to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor of WILLIAM.

Auguſt 4, 1798.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the old and new ſtock of the Patowmack Company, who are yet in arrears, are hereby informed that it is neceſſary to collect the debts of the company, in order to pay the demands againſt them; and therefore we are obliged to inform thoſe who are indebted, that unleſs they pay both principal and intereſt to WM. HARTSHORNE, treaſurer, on or before the 22d day of September next, their ſeveral ſhares will be ſold by public auction, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the city tavern in Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, Preſident,
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JOHN MASON,
JAMES KEITH,
JOSIAS CLAPHAM, } Directors.

An election for a preſident and four directors will be held at the City Tavern, in Alexandria, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, when an account of the expenditures, and a report of the progreſs of the work done for the year paſt, will be laid before the ſtockholders.

July 23, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, on the north ſide of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ſhips; the ſoil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of ſalt marſh; it abounds with fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl, in their proper ſeaſons. This tract of land is ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other ſide, from its ſituation it can be incloſed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-houſe and two apple orchards. From the advantageous ſituation of this property it muſt be an object to perſons inclinable to purchaſe. For terms of ſale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the ſubſcriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

P15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inſt. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, his cloathing is uncertain, as he took with him more than he had, but except his coat and ſhirts, his other cloaths conſiſted chiefly of nankeen; he had a ſuit given him by Mr. LEONARD GARY, in George-town, ſome time laſt winter, (who alſo ran away from me) by the name of MOLL, who, ſome time before ſhe was apprehended, had hired herſelf to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-town. The above deſcribed fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called NED, and is the property and lives at the plantation of Mr. DAVID STEWART, near Mr. JOHN THOMAS's, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends ſaid negro, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned harbouring or concealing ſaid negro at their peril. T. P.

June 25, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber forewarns all perſons from dealing with any of his ſlaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himſelf, or ſome one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force againſt any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

Seth Sweetser,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handſome aſſortment of Ladies fancy coloured kidd ſlippers, with York and ſpring heels, and Windſor do. with cords of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions; has alſo received from Boſton a quantity of ſole leather and ſhoe-thread, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh.

N. B. He requeſts each perſon againſt whom he has an account unſettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and ſettle it, and ſolicits an immediate compliance with this requeſt.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

A Ferry Boat.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty to inform the public in general, and his friends, that he has lately removed to Annapolis, where he intends to keep a ferry boat, and has now a new boat, juſt from the ſtocks, calculated particularly as a paſſage boat to carry horſes and carriages, with good accommodations for gentlemen, and is now eſtabliſhed to run from Annapolis to Rock-Hall, Kent-Iſland, Talbot, and Cook's point; ſhe will lie at Mr. Carroll's wharf. All gentlemen who may think proper to employ him may be aſſured of the greateſt attention and beſt endeavours to expedite the paſſage.

Annapolis, July, 1798. CELE TUCKER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, paſſed during the preſent ſeſſion of congreſs, ſo much of the act, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—paſſed the third day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from ſettlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, and indents of intereſts, is ſuſpended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and ſettlement of the ſaid certificates, and indents of intereſt, at the treaſury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. ſtock equal to the amount of the ſaid indents, and the arrearages of intereſt due on their ſaid certificates, prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal ſums of the ſaid loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, with the intereſt thereon, ſince the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, will be diſcharged after liquidation at the treaſury, by the payment of intereſt and reimburſement of principal, equal to the ſums which would have been payable thereon, if the ſaid certificates had been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the acts making proviſion for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other ſums, equal to the market value of the remaining ſtock, which would have been created by ſuch ſubſcriptions as aforeſaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treaſury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treaſury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congreſs, paſſed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act reſpecting loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, indents of intereſt, and the unfunded or regiſtered debt credited in the books of the treaſury."

1ſt. That on the application of the creditors reſpectively, or their legal attornies, at any time after the laſt day of December in the preſent year, the *principal ſums* of the unfunded or regiſtered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treaſury, or commiſſioners of loans, will be reimburſed at the treaſury of the United States.

2d. That intereſt upon the unfunded or regiſtered debts aforeſaid will ceaſe from and after the laſt day of December in the preſent year.

3d. That the creditors reſpectively will be entitled on requiſition to receive from the proper officers of the treaſury, certificates of funded three per cent. ſtock, equal to the arrearages of intereſt due on the debts aforeſaid prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commiſſioners, of the ſinking fund,

EDWARD JONES, Sec'ry.

To be RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT beautiful ſituation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a moſt excellent dwelling-houſe, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, Weſt river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798. tf

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called REED'S FARM, and alſo for a commiſſion to mark and bound a ſmall parcel of land, purchaſed of Robert Hoſken, adjoining the ſame.

JOHN F. BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, July 18, 1798.

REPORT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Annapolis, *June* 26th, 1798.

WHEREAS the commander in chief did, on the 20th day of February, 1795, by his general orders, direct that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this ſtate, made and delivered at this office, on or before the 20th of June then next, and that the ſaid return ſhould be agreeably to the forms furniſhed by the adjutant-general. In purſuance of theſe orders, the adjutant-general did, on the 20th day of April following, addreſs the major-generals of the ſeveral diviſions, and forwarded to them the neceſſary blanks for the purpoſe of facilitating the returns agreeably to the ſaid orders of the commander in chief, and the act of the general aſſembly of this ſtate.

Few returns being made, the adjutant-general by directions of the commander in chief, did, on the 29th of November, 1796, require of the major-generals, information of the cauſe or cauſes which had, or might then exiſt, to prevent in ſo extraordinary a degree, the returns from being made.

Several ſimilar directions were thought neceſſary by the commander in chief, and urged by the adjutant-general to the major-generals to expedite a complete return of the militia.

In this ſituation was the militia, on the 7th of Auguſt, 1797, when in conſequence of a communication from the ſecretary of war, requiring the detachment purſuant to the act of congreſs, for the organizing, arming and equiping 5262 men from this ſtate, to be in readineſs to march at a moment's warning, the commander in chief judged it neceſſary to order that the adjutant-general ſhould lay before the executive of the ſtate, without delay, a full return of the militia. This order was alſo immediately made known to the major-generals.

On the 14th of the ſame month, the commander in chief ordered that the adjutant-general ſhould call on the commanders of diviſion to furniſh without delay their quota required by the preſident of the United States, of this ſtate, and agreeably to the proportions fixed by the executive of Maryland. Theſe orders, and the proportions of the quota required from the ſeveral diviſions were alſo forwarded, with other communications to the different commanders of diviſion.

The adjutant-general, in obedience to the orders of the commander in chief, on the 23d of September, 1797, requeſted of the major-generals, that they would, as early as poſſible, forward to this office returns of the drafts in their reſpective diviſions, mentioning the names, and ranks of the officers thereunto belonging. And on the ſecond day of December, 1797, the adjutant-general by farther orders from the commander in chief, repeated the requeſt to the major-generals, that he might be enabled to give the neceſſary information to the commander in chief, and to the preſident of the United States. Some of the officers have complied with theſe general orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The preceding orders in various inſtances having been ineffectually repeated, it is not without ſome degree of concern, that the commander in chief, from a ſenſe of public duty, is conſtrained once more to renew them. He is ſenſible of the difficulties to be encountered in effecting their execution, ariſing from the manifold defects in the militia ſyſtem, but he had flattered himſelf that the zeal of the officers would have ſurmounted them long before this time.

As the aſpect of our public affairs is extremely hoſtile, and as a ſpeedy call may be made for this corps of the militia, it is earneſtly preſſed by the commader in chief, upon all the officers, eſpecially thoſe whoſe immediate duty it is to exert themſelves in completing the drafts, ſo as to be ready at a moment's warning.

The major-generals of the ſecond and third diviſions are directed to ſtate to the commander in chief the cauſes of delay. In their abſence out of the ſtate, the eldeſt brigadier will attend to the diſcharge of this duty.

The adjutant-general will attend to the foregoing orders.

By order of the commander in chief,

HENRY CARBERY,
Adjutant-general.

Annapolis, *June* 27, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchaſe wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to ſellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a conſtant ſupply of freſh ſuperfine flour, corn meal, and bran for ſale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate thoſe who may come from a diſtance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat aſſortment of wet and dry goods, which they will ſell low for caſh or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thouſand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate ſurvey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is ſituate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the moſt valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and is watered with abundance of fine ſprings and ſtreams, ſufficient for any and every kind of *water-works*; the ſoil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to graſs. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to ſeven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchaſers diſpoſed to ſettle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittſburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-ſtones of any dimenſions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a ſuperior quality; there are alſo a great number of ſugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to ſettlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue ſtore of Meſſrs Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of ſale, and ſhould the land not be diſpoſed of at private ſale before Thurſday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at ſaid vendue ſtore, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewiſe offered for ſale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Poſſeſſion, containing four thouſand two hundred and ſixty-ſix acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the ſame diſtance from the Patowmack, will be ſold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not leſs than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about ſeven miles from the town of Weſt-Port, which is at the mouth of ſaid creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-yard erected, with ſundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchaſers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are ſeveral valuable ſeats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two ſmall tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing ſixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Creſap's-town; on this tract there is a ſmall ſettlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich ſoil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Deſire, containing fifty acres. Proſpect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Cheſnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Proſpect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Diſappointment, containing ſixty acres. Diſpute, containing fifty acres. Roſs's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the laſt mentioned tracts are among the firſt quality of lands in the county, and ſeveral of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will ſhew the premiſes and make known the terms of ſale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not ſold at private ſale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be expoſed to public ſale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent ſprings, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Alſo will be ſold, at public ſale, on Friday the firſt day of June next, on the premiſes, the plantation where Thomas Jean now reſides, containing three hundred ſeven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a diſtillery, the ſtream being ſupplied by never failing cool ſprings, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is diſtant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about ſeventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in ſeveral counties in this ſtate, which I wiſh to diſpoſe of, and for the convenience of thoſe whom ſaid lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authoriſed to contract for, and will give notice, deſcribe, and ſhew the ſame, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Waſhington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worceſter county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorcheſter county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any perſons wiſhing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will pleaſe to apply to the perſons above named, or to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

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